

requiring a distinct consideration. Yet even here our author might have found authority quite sufficient for his purpose. See Cooper's First Lines, II. 109; and still more, the Dictionary of Surgery, 5th Lond. Ed. p. 642, col. 1.; as also the Dict. de Med. XI. 114, 115. In p. 115, particularly, we find an allusion to the case of an adherence producing danger from its confining the intestine in an acute angle; which is, of course, to be separated, and the part returned to the abdomen, if this be not rendered impracticable by other causes. Nearly all, then, that remains to our author, is the suggestion that obstruction without arterial and venous strangulation occurs with rather more frequency than is commonly supposed; and that operations should in consequence be performed at a more early period, and with rather more freedom than is at present the case; a precept in which he has the support of many judicious surgeons. B. H. C.

XXVI. *Epidemia Vajuolosa del 1829 in Torino con cenni relativi al suo primo apparire in qualche Provincia litorale nel 1828, ed alla diffusione dalla capitale a vicinia Provincia dell' Interno nel 1830. Aggiuntivi I Lavori Vaccinici, e le Osservazioni degli operatori.* Per T. D. GRIVA, del Collegio Medico de Torino, Ve. Direttore Generale delle Vaccinazioni. pp. 249. Torino, 1831.
An Account of the Varioloid Epidemic, which prevailed at Turin in 1829, together with reflexions on Vaccination, &c. &c. By T. D. GRIVA, of the Medical College, Director-General of Vaccination, &c. &c. Published by order of the Secretary of State for internal affairs.

For this very able account of the varioloid epidemic, which ravaged Turin and the surrounding provinces in 1829, we are indebted to its author, a distinguished member of the medical college of that city, and director-general of vaccination. It was drawn up and published by order of government, and not only contains a very lucid and satisfactory exposition of the characters of the epidemic, but likewise some very interesting facts relative to vaccination, its efficacy as a prophylactic measure, and the most efficient means of securing its advantages. We regret that it came to hand too late for a more extensive notice for the present number of our journal. We shall, in our next, however, furnish our readers with a full analysis of its interesting and valuable contents. In the meantime, we beg leave to assure the respected author of our esteem, and our thanks for his polite attention. E. G.

XXVII. *Cases of Cholera collected at Paris, in the month of April, 1832, in the Wards of M.M. Andral and Louis, at the Hospital la Pitié.* By James Jackson, Jr. Boston, Carter, Hendee, and Co. 1832. pp. 212, 8vo.
The Cholera Spasmodica, as observed in Paris, 1832; comprising its Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment. Illustrated by Cases. By ASHBEL SMITH, M. D. of North Carolina, officially attached to the Necker Hospital, during the prevalence of the Epidemic. New York, Peter Hill, 1832. pp. 80, 8vo.

The courage displayed by the American medical students, who were in Paris during the prevalence of cholera in that capital, and the devotion to their profession evinced by them, is worthy of all encomium. Undismayed by the terrors of a devastating pestilence, rendered doubly terrible from the excitement of an

ignorant populace, they remained at their posts, devoted themselves most assiduously to attendance on the hospitals, and amidst their arduous labours, they have hastened to communicate to their brethren at home, the valuable results of the experience they collected.

In our last No. we presented to our readers an interesting account of the epidemic at Paris, by Drs. Pennock and Gerhard, two industrious young physicians of Philadelphia; we have now to call their attention to the two creditable memoirs on the same subject, the titles of which are at the head of this article.

The first consists of cases collected in the wards of MM. Andral and Louis, two of the most distinguished pathologists of Paris, followed by some interesting observations, and with tables formed in accordance with the numerical system introduced into the study of pathology by M. Louis. This memoir is by Mr. James Jackson, Jr. son of the eminent Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Harvard University; and is in every respect a creditable performance, and an earnest of future distinction. That this pledge may be redeemed, the son has only to take as his model his father—whose undeviating rectitude of conduct, simplicity of character, and ardent devotion to the advancement of his profession, has placed him on its highest pinnacle.

The second memoir is by Ashbel Smith, M. D. of North Carolina, who was officially attached to Hôpital Necker, during the prevalence of the epidemic, and of the zeal with which he attended to his duties, the most emphatic testimony is borne by the principal physician of the hospital. Dr. Smith gives a brief sketch of the first appearance and progress of the disease in Paris, with its symptoms, the post mortem appearances, and treatment. Even at the present moment, when so many elaborate works on the subject have appeared, this little essay has not lost its interest, nor will any one read it without advantage.